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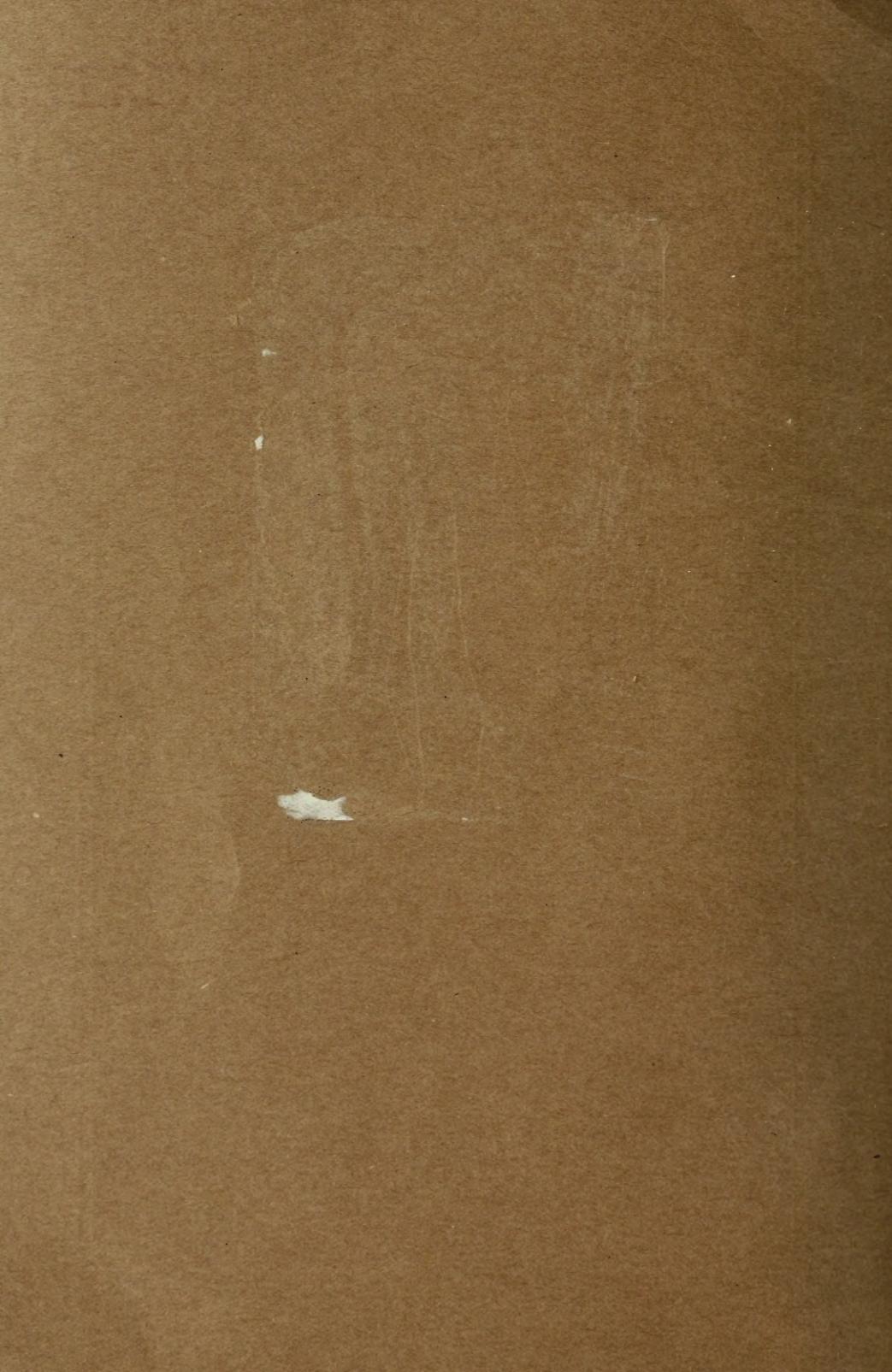
Tenth Annual Report  
of the Directors of the  
Anti-Tuberculosis Society  
of the  
Province of British Columbia  
//



1916

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HEAD OFFICE : Suite 34, 553 Granville St.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.



Tenth Annual Report  
of the Directors of the  
**Anti-Tuberculosis Society**  
of the  
Province of British Columbia

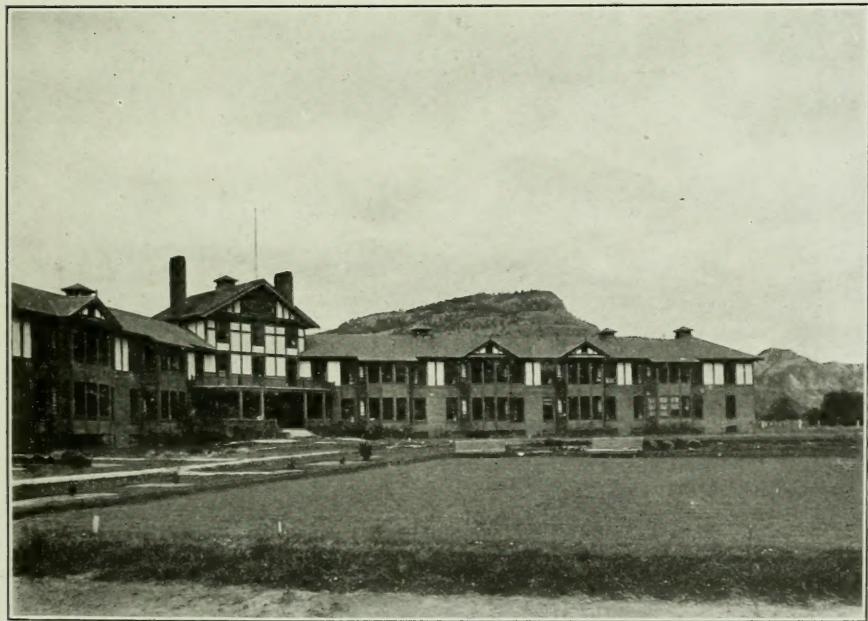


1916

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HEAD OFFICE : Suite 34, 553 Granville St.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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1919~~



King Edward Sanatorium, Tranquille, B. C.



RECREATION ROOM, SANATORIUM, FRANQUILLE, B.C.

# British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society

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Under the Patronage of  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING,  
H. R. H. the Duke of Devonshire, G. C. V. O., P. C.  
Governor-General of Canada.

and  
His Honor F. S. Barnard, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of  
British Columbia

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## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR YEAR 1917

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### OFFICERS

Hon. President .....	HON. JAS. DUNSMUIR
President .....	DR. F. F. WESBROOK
Vice-President .....	HIS WORSHIP M. McBEATH
Vice-President .....	HIS WORSHIP A. W. GRAY
Hon. Treasurer .....	H. C. CHIENE
Hon. Secretary .....	MAJOR A. P. PROCTER, M. D.
Assistant Seeretary .....	S. B. BARRON
Solicitors ...	Hon. D. M. EBERTS, Victoria, MACDONALD & HAY, Vancouver
Auditors .....	PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Hon. Consulting Surgeon .....	DR. J. S. BURRIS
Hon. Consulting Surgeon .....	DR. GLEN CAMPBELL
Medical Superintendent .....	DR. C. H. VROOMAN

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### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

G. H. Cottrell	J. M. Rudd	E. L. Webber
W. Hepburn	D. S. Curtis	Dr. A. Cumming
J. C. Shaw	Edward Mahon	J. Gill
F. F. Busteed	Dr. M. G. Archibald	A. E. Planta
G. H. Dawson	G. D. Brymner	

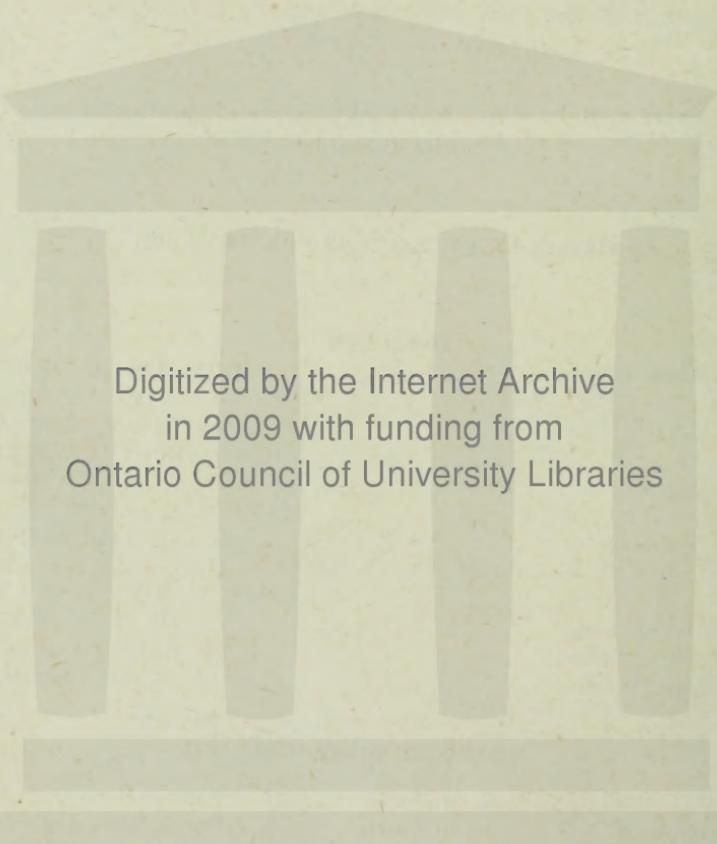
### DIRECTORS APPOINTED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Vancouver; W. F. Wood, Kamloops;  
E. Fisher, Kamloops

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### HOUSE COMMITTEE AT KAMLOOPS

J. Gill, W. F. Wood, E. Fisher  
and Dr. M. G. Archibald



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# British Columbia Anti - Tuberculosis Society

## REPORT OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors beg to present to the Court of Governors of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society their report for the year ending December 31st, 1916.

The Board held regular monthly meetings at which accounts were duly passed and the recommendations of the House Committee at Kamloops duly received.

The increase in the work for the past year may be seen from the fact that, in 1916, 261 patients were treated, being an increase of 71, and 143 new cases admitted, being an increase of 49 over the previous year.

### LIGHT, HEAT, POWER AND WATER.

This plant, installed at considerable cost, has more than justified its existence. During the year the small engine that produces power for the lighting plant had to be replaced by a new engine. The well on which we are dependent for our water supply gave us some anxiety, and has been deepened, and we are considering the construction of a new well, so that we may not be dependent on a single well for the water supply.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year a new Pavilion has been constructed for treatment of Returned Soldiers, at a cost of \$10,160.00. Ten thousand dollars of this cost was contributed by the Provincial Government, and \$2,500.00 has been received for furnishings and equipment from other sources.

### ALEXANDRA RANCH

The Ranch, under the management of Mr. Strachan, has done good work and shows a profit on operation of \$1,319.65. It will be noticed that Mr. Strachan calls attention to the fact that our range land is rapidly decreasing owing to it being taken up by Homesteaders. If this continues, it is going to mean a very considerable curtailment of our herd of Range cattle, which today is one of our chief sources of revenue.

### GENERAL REPORT

It is gratifying to be able to state that in spite of the financial stringency we have been able to operate the Sanatorium at a very small loss after allowing for the depreciation on the Plant, Buildings, etc. This result is due to the payments of the Provincial Government and Municipalities per capita grants, and to the presence of the Returned Soldiers, for whose treatment the Dominion Government pays \$10.00 a week.

The Directors considered it advisable, as a new Government had come into being, to lay before their Executive at some length the aims and work of the Society in a letter to the Provincial Secretary dated February 28th, 1917, and as this letter contains the views and policy of the Society we do not think we can do better than to incorporate it in this report. It is as follows:

R E P O R T   O F   A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S   S O C I E T Y

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"February 28th, 1917.

The Provincial Secretary,  
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:

The Directors of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society are of the opinion that the occasion of your Government assuming office is a very fitting one to lay before you the whole question of Tuberculosis and the work and position of this Society.

We exist for the cure and prevention of this disease, and first we wish briefly to state what we are trying to do for the cure.

**Cure.**

Some years ago, at Tranquille, in the dry belt of the Province, a ranch containing some 540 acres, with some 7,000 acres of range land leased from the Dominion Government, was purchased at a cost of \$58,000.00. From time to time, as money allowed, buildings have been erected until today we have accommodation for one hundred and twenty patients. This Institution was, of course, principally a Sanatorium for incipient cases which promised reasonable hope of arrest or cure, but some years ago when an appeal was made to the Provincial Government for funds to increase our capacity, it was insisted as a necessary part of the grant being made that we agree to take in and treat advanced indigent cases which were proving a problem in the various cities and towns throughout the Province. The result is that today an Institution, in an ideal climate, intended for the cure of incipient cases, finds 66 per cent. of its beds occupied by advanced cases for which there is no possibility of cure—in other words, our Institution is not only doing the work of an hospital for advanced tuberculosis (a work for which it was never planned), but, what is more serious, 66 per cent. of its accommodation which might be used for the saving of valuable lives in an early stage of the disease is not available, and these untreated cases in turn drift on into hopeless and advanced cases because of this situation. There is today, and at all times, a long waiting list of our people who go untreated because of the lack of necessary accommodation.

To give your Government some idea of the magnitude of this question, let it be cited that in the Province in 1916 three hundred and sixty-eight people died of this disease. Dr. Philip of Edinburgh, perhaps the greatest of all British authorities on this subject, lays it down that if you multiply the number of deaths by from five to ten you get approximately the number of people affected. If this is true, and the melancholy fact is that it is true, it means that in this Province we have today about three thousand people under the shadow of this disease. It must be clear therefore, that in spite of all we are trying to do and have done, only the fringe of this problem is being touched.

It is not intended to convey the idea that Sanatorium accommodation should be provided for every sufferer from this disease in the Province, some can be cared for and treated at home, those with money can go where they like, but it has seemed to us that no indigent sufferer from tuberculosis, which is a communicable disease, should, because of his poverty, be allowed to go untreated, and, what is very serious indeed, constitute a grave menace to others. This at least, it seems to us, should be as much the duty of the State

as is the care of the insane, and it should not be forgotten that in the climate of the dry belt of this Province we have an exceptional opportunity for the treatment of this disease.

We realize that the financial position in both the Province and the Dominion is a matter of grave concern, but the Directors nevertheless feel it their duty to lay their views before your Executive.

What should lend further weight to the question at this time is the disturbing fact that, in spite of past efforts, this disease in British Columbia, in spite too of a decreased population, is actually increasing. In the two cities, Victoria and Vancouver, in 1913, the death rate from tuberculosis was sixty-two and one hundred and twenty-eight respectively. In 1916 it was sixty-five in the former city and one hundred and fifty-four in the latter. The death rate has steadily risen in Vancouver from 1.1 per 1,000 in 1913, to 1.57 per 1,000 in 1916. Could anything emphasize more forcibly the need for a vigorous handling of the whole situation, and what is going to add to an already difficult problem is that a large number of our soldiers are being returned to this Province suffering from tuberculosis.

What is needed, in the opinion of this Society, is adequate accommodation for every case offering a reasonable hope of cure and anxious for such treatment, and an hospital or hospitals at selected centres for the advanced and hopeless cases, many of whom constitute at present a menace to Society.

#### **Prevention.**

The Directors further appreciate very keenly that Sanatorium and Hospital treatment for those already affected is only a part of the problem. It is our duty to cure and look after those already affected, but it is surely as much our duty to prevent our people from becoming affected. What we feel very deeply is needed is a proper handling of the whole question on a broad basis, and this can only be done by a Government providing the necessary powers of legislation and machinery of enforcement.

It is not much use building Sanatoria and Hospitals for the victims if, owing to improper and absolutely preventable conditions, we are manufacturing the disease faster than we can take care of it, and this at present appears to be the situation. With our sidewalks filthy from expectoration—with nothing to prevent a man from disposing for food an animal condemned for tuberculosis—with building laws that make the erection of rooming houses and places of labor which invite this disease not only possible but profitable—with the advanced consumptive wandering around, occupying rooms in hotels and public places, expectorating everywhere and refusing treatment, and no legislation giving the health authorities a voice in the matter, can it be wondered that tuberculosis in British Columbia is on the increase? The marvel would be if it were not.

What we need is a sane, broad movement to stamp out this disease, not only to cure but to prevent, and this the Directors respectfully believe could be done if the proper legislation were passed and our very efficient health authorities were given the power which at present they do not appear to possess.

Two years ago the Provincial Government voted \$75,000.00 towards a new building at Tranquille for advanced cases. This Society had plans and speci-

## REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

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fications prepared, and even called for tenders for the proposed building, which it was found would cost about \$150,000.00 to erect, but being unable to see their way clear to finance the balance of the cost at that time, the matter was laid over, and consequently the grant lapsed.

We still have the plans and specifications for this building, which would accommodate about one hundred patients, but as they are designed for a building for advanced cases we do not recommend that they be adopted for the purpose for which we consider the Sanatorium at Tranquille to be adapted, and we think it would be necessary to have a new set of plans prepared for the erection of a building better suited for the treatment of incipient cases, the cost of which would probably be about the same. We think this work could be carried through by a grant of \$75,000.00 this year, with a promise of a further \$75,000.00 next year, as it would probably take a year to complete the building.

In this connection we would say that the Society is a beneficiary under the will of the late J. B. Greaves, from which we hope to realize in time something like one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00); from this we would undertake to furnish and equip the building, the balance of the legacy to be held as an emergency fund.

We would also point out that for the past two years the Institution has been self-supporting, but whether this would continue to be so with an increased accommodation we are unable to say.

We would also recommend that all General Hospitals receive the same per capita grant for the care of advanced cases of tuberculosis as does the Sanatorium: viz., \$1.00 per diem. This would encourage these hospitals in this work and relieve the Sanatorium of a work for which it was never intended; and further, we would recommend that concerted action be taken in the matter of legislation and whatever other methods may be deemed necessary by the Government to provide for vigorous action. In this connection it may be found that some of the powers of legislation belong to the Dominion and not the Provincial Government, and if so, the Dominion Government should be approached to arrange a basis by which legislation may be arrived at under which the present menace may be removed.

In closing, we beg to give the following summary of our recommendations:

1. That in view of the importance of the subject, the Provincial Government take over the work of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society and treat it as a Government matter.
2. If this is not done, that provision be made for the erection of an additional building for incipient cases at Tranquille at a cost of \$150,000.00.
3. That arrangements be made to treat the advanced cases in the various Hospitals throughout the Province, and that these Hospitals receive the same Per Capita Grant for this work as does the Sanatorium.
4. That legislation be passed strengthening the hands of the Health Officers with respect to tuberculosis and tubercular cases.

**R E P O R T   O F   A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S   S O C I E T Y**

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All this we leave for your careful consideration, and have only to add that if we can be of any small service in this matter, which we feel has your concern and sympathy, you have only to command us.

Yours faithfully,

**BRITISH COLUMBIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS  
SOCIETY.**

E. Mahon, Chairman of Board of Directors.

A. P. Procter, Hon Secretary."

In reply, a very sympathetic letter was received from the Provincial Secretary stating that although the Provincial Government was not in a position to do anything during the present session, it was intended to deal in a serious and broad manner with the problem at the next session of the Legislature.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

E. MAHON, Chairman.

A. P. PROCTER, Hon. Secretary.

# KING EDWARD SANATORIUM TRANQUILLE, B.C.

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## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors  
of King Edward Sanatorium.

Gentlemen:—

I beg herewith to submit the Tenth Annual Medical Report of The King Edward Sanatorium, Tranquille, B. C., for the year ending December 31st, 1916.

The past year has been the busiest in the history of the institution. A total of 261 patients were treated—an average of 97 patients per day. There were admitted during the year 143 patients, and there were discharged 123. The details of these and the results of treatment are shown in the appended tables. There has practically always been a waiting list, though with the opening of the New Pavilion in November we were able to take most of the men waiting. The accommodation for women has always been crowded, and at the end of the year there were still fifteen women on the waiting list.

The lack of accommodation for the tubercular poor in British Columbia means that many lives are needlessly sacrificed. Some, while waiting to obtain admission, pass from the curable to the incurable stage of the disease, and advanced and infectious cases by remaining in their homes become foci for the spread of the disease. While the results of our treatment are very satisfactory for the individual cases we can take in, I do not think the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign in British Columbia is being pushed with sufficient vigor to make any appreciable difference in the death rate from tuberculosis in this Province. The main cause of this, as you all know, is lack of funds to provide adequate accommodation.

If you look at the tables you will see that it took 190 days for an incipient case to become quiescent, 404 days for a moderately advanced, and 649 days for a far advanced. Over against this we must remember that the chances of an incipient case becoming quiescent under treatment are 80 to 90 per cent., a moderately advanced 40 to 50 per cent., and a far advanced about 10 per cent. Then look for a moment at our admissions and you will find that over 50 per cent. of our cases were far advanced on admission. The poor economy of our present methods of waiting until a patient becomes far advanced is evident without further comment. Yet, owing to lack of accommodation to segregate the open infectious cases of tuberculosis there are plenty of chronic far advanced and careless cases on the streets of Vancouver to keep up the crop of tuberculosis for many years to come.

A large part of the accommodation of the Sanatorium is taken up by homeless chronic advanced cases. There is no other institution in the Province where they can be cared for, and yet under present conditions they are occupy-

## R E P O R T O F A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S S O C I E T Y

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ing beds that should be given over to early and curable cases. The remedy of course lies in providing a large hospital building where these patients can be made comfortable without being a menace to health of others.

### RETURNED SOLDIERS

As soon as it became evident that there were a considerable number of soldiers being returned because of tuberculosis, the Sanatorium felt it was their duty to provide for as many as possible. In December, 1915, arrangements were made with the Military Hospitals Commission to treat as many returned tubercular soldiers as we could accommodate. During the year 46 soldiers have been treated, 12 of these had not been overseas, 9 were returned from England and 25 from France. During the summer the New Pavilion for extra accommodation for these soldiers was built. It was opened about November 15th, and by the end of the year was filled. It gives comfortable accommodation for 32 additional men.

### TREATMENT

The treatment followed has been along the well-established lines of rest, fresh air, good food and graduated labor; accessories to the treatment, such as Artificial Pneumothorax and Tuberculin, are given in suitable cases. Our aim has been after patients have progressed sufficiently to not require absolute rest, to gradually increase their exercise until they reach the stage where they can, without producing symptoms, stand the amount of exercise that is called for by their occupation. Most patients who are fit to return to work are recommended to return to the occupation at which they can earn a living at the easiest, unless such occupation is absolutely unsanitary.

In order that patients may try themselves out for the work they will have to do upon leaving, work in the garden, light carpenter work and various odd jobs have been provided. In this way the patients have done a considerable amount of work in the garden and on the grounds with benefit to themselves. Arrangements are being made that there will be scientific instruction given in horticulture, vegetable gardening, poultry raising, bee keeping, etc. A carpenter shop is being erected and the Vocational Secretary for the Returned Soldiers has promised to secure for us a vocational instructor in carpentry, metal work, leather work, etc. Development along these lines will not only provide useful and beneficial work for those able to do it, but will give them instruction that will aid them materially in the battle of life when they leave the institution.

### IMPROVEMENTS MADE

The New Sleeping Pavilion was built at the west end of the present Main Building. It affords comfortable accommodation for 32, and its appearance fits in well with the other buildings.

A large addition to the Dining Room has been built. This will accommodate 56 people, and will give us much needed dining space.

A Diet Kitchen has been built and equipped. It is under the supervision of a dietician nurse, and all the tray patients are served from this kitchen. It is a very valuable addition and enables us to give more special diets to those requiring them.

## **REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY**

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A complete X-Ray outfit was installed in March. It has proved a most satisfactory addition to our equipment. Plates are made of practically all patients, and the information gained is most valuable for diagnosis and following the progress of the cases. A total of 130 plates have been made, besides numerous fluoroscopic examinations.

A Dental Chair and complete Dental Outfit was installed in December, and Dr. Gatewood spent the last week of the year at the institution doing much-needed dental work. This is a great boon to the patients, and will in many cases shorten the treatment required, as in many cases progress has been retarded by septic and decayed teeth.

Besides these improvements a new Septic Tank has been completed, a large Sterilizer has been installed, new Water Mains have been laid, the East Pavilion has been thoroughly renovated, also a number of minor improvements have been made.

It will be seen from the above that much has been done to bring our equipment up to date in order to give the patients the best chance possible to recover their health.

### **GARDENS AND GROUNDS.**

The flower garden and lawns made a splendid showing last year, and afforded great pleasure to the patients. A splendid donation of trees and shrubs from Mr. Mahon was received in the fall, and will do much to beautify the grounds the coming year. The vegetable garden provided plenty of fresh vegetables for the tables, besides a quantity were stored for winter use. The sale of onions we had over our requirements will provide all the garden seed required for the coming year.

### **IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.**

The great improvement needed, as emphasized so many times in my previous reports, is an hospital for advanced cases. Until the people of British Columbia provide beds equal, at least, to the number of deaths per year, viz., about 400, no great progress will be made in the stamping out of this dread disease.

A pavilion for children who are slightly affected or pre-disposed to tuberculosis is most urgently required. Such a pavilion should be provided with an open air school room, so that their education might proceed with their treatment.

Owing to the increase in our staff, a new nurses' home is needed. The quarters at present occupied by the nurses are needed for male help and guest rooms.

Other improvements and extensions will have to be made with the expansion of the work of the institution. Among these, an addition to the electric light plant and a cold storage plant should be proceeded with as soon as funds are available. While a considerable amount was spent last year in repairs to buildings, yet in order to keep our increasing plant in condition more will have to be spent this year. All the buildings, except the New Pavilion, should have a coat of paint this year.

## R E P O R T O F A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S S O C I E T Y

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This is a brief resume of the work that has been done at Tranquille during the past year, and indicates some of the lines along which extension may be made. The great war is making it more than ever necessary that the manhood and womanhood of our nation should be conserved. No single disease takes as large a toll from those who are just entering the prime of life as does tuberculosis. They are struck down just when life holds most hope for them, and they are of most value to the nation. Surely, then, it is high time that this problem be handled in an adequate manner. The children particularly should be protected from infection by the careless and open case of consumption. Those who are slightly affected, whether children or adults, should be given a chance to overcome the disease and become useful and productive citizens. The unfortunate advanced case should be comfortably housed and cared for where he will not be a menace to the health of others. To do all this means a great increase in our present effort and the expenditure of much money, but in the end it will be returned an hundredfold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Burris of Kamloops and Dr. Glen Campbell of Vancouver for assistance and advice in special surgical cases. Also to Miss Thomas and her staff of nurses for their faithful work and careful attention given to patients, and to Dr. Gilchrist, our medical assistant, and to Mr. Strachan, the ranch manager, for their assistance and hearty co-operation in the work of the institution.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. VROOMAN,  
Medical Superintendent.

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## MEDICAL REPORT OF KING EDWARD SANATORIUM

### Staff—

Medical Superintendent.....	Dr. C. H. Vrooman
Medical Assistant.....	Dr. A. R. Gilchrist
Matron.....	Miss M. Thomas

Patients in Sanatorium December 31st, 1916.....	118
Admitted during year 1916.....	143
Total number of patients treated.....	261

### STATISTICS REGARDING CASES ADMITTED IN 1916:

#### Of the 146 admissions there were:

Males .....	111
Females .....	35
	—
	146

Readmitted in 1916.....	3
	—

To be considered in this report.....	143
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These were classified as follows:

Incipient .....	37	or 25.87%
Moderately Advanced .....	30	or 20.98%
Far Advanced .....	73	or 51.05%
Non-Tubercular .....	3	or 2.10%

143

The civil state of the 143 patients was:

	Married	Single	Widowed
Male .....	36	70	2
Female .....	13	20	2
	49	90	4

Addresses of 143 cases:

	Male.	Female.
Vancouver .....	37	15
Victoria .....	11	3
South Vancouver .....	2	...
New Westminster .....	5	...
Chilliwack .....	1	...
Kamloops .....	13	1
Penticton .....	...	2
Eburne .....	1	1
Trail .....	2	...
Golden .....	2	...
Midway .....	...	1
North Vancouver .....	3	1
Hardy Island .....	1	...
Fernie .....	1	...
Tofino .....	1	...
Tranquille .....	1	1
Nanaimo .....	2	...
Rosslard .....	1	1
Collingwood, East .....	1	...
Langley Prairie .....	...	1
Cariboo Road .....	1	...
Edmonds .....	2	...
Wellington .....	1	...
Nelson .....	...	2
Sorrento .....	1	...
Port Alberni .....	1	...
Prince Rupert .....	1	...
Soda Creek .....	1	...
Britannia Beach .....	1	...
Greenwood .....	1	...
Arrowhead .....	...	1
Lynn Valley .....	...	1
Fort George .....	1	...
Burnaby .....	...	1

**R E P O R T O F A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S S O C I E T Y**

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Addresses of 143 cases—(Continued).

	Male	Female
Steveston .....	.....	1
Maple Ridge .....	1	.....
Avola .....	1	.....
Chase .....	1	.....
Grand Forks .....	1	.....
Denman Island .....	1	.....
Kelowna .....	.....	1
Nicola .....	.....	1
Edmonton .....	1	.....
Winnipeg .....	2	.....
Craven .....	1	.....
Regina .....	1	.....
St. James .....	1	.....
Montreal .....	1	.....
	108	35

Occupations of 143 cases:

	Male.	Female.
Soldiers .....	42	.....
Housewives .....	.....	16
Undertaker .....	1	.....
Farmer .....	4	.....
Stonecutter .....	3	.....
Schoolboy .....	6	.....
Schoolgirl .....	.....	2
Industrial Commissioner .....	1	.....
Steam Engineer .....	2	.....
Marine Engineer .....	1	.....
Domestic Servant .....	.....	3
Smelter .....	1	.....
Fish Packer .....	1	.....
Sheet Metal Worker .....	1	.....
Dental Mechanic .....	1	.....
Mining Engineer .....	1	.....
Seaman .....	3	.....
Waiter .....	1	.....
Physician .....	3	.....
Children's Nurse .....	.....	2
Miner .....	3	.....
Clerk .....	4	1
Printer .....	1	.....
Nurse .....	.....	3
Cabinet Maker .....	1	.....
Ticket Agent .....	1	.....
Laborer .....	6	.....
Butcher .....	1	.....
Independent .....	.....	6
Carpenter .....	1	.....
Stenographer .....	.....	2

**R E P O R T   O F   A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S   S O C I E T Y**

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**Occupations of 143 cases—(Continued).**

	Male.	Female.
Blacksmith .....	1	...
Sampler .....	1	...
Purchasing Agent .....	1	...
Chauffeur .....	2	...
Cashier .....	1	...
Book-keeper .....	1	...
Millman .....	1	...
Policeman .....	1	...
Machinist .....	3	...
Merchant .....	2	...
School Teacher .....	1	...
Accountant .....	1	...
Cashier .....	1	...
Salesman .....	1	...
	108	35

**Religions of 143 cases:**

	Male.	Female.
Presbyterian .....	35	17
Church of England .....	29	4
Roman Catholic .....	18	4
Methodist .....	8	0
Lutheran .....	9	1
Baptist .....	4	1
Greek Catholic .....	1	2
Spiritualist .....	1	...
Jewish .....	1	...
None .....	2	...
	108	35

**Nationalities of 143 cases:**

	Male.	Female.
Canadian .....	33	18
English .....	26	5
Scotch .....	17	6
Irish .....	11	3
Swedish .....	4	2
Norwegian .....	5	...
Belgian .....	1	...
American .....	2	...
Russian .....	...	1
Italian .....	2	...
Australian .....	1	...
Welsh .....	1	...
Manxman .....	1	...
Anglo Indian .....	1	...
Pole .....	1	...
Jew .....	1	...
Serbian .....	1	...
	108	35

**REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY**

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Ages of 143 cases:

	Male.	Female.
1 to 10 years .....	3	...
11 to 16 " .....	5	...
16 to 20 " .....	9	9
21 to 25 " .....	10	4
26 to 30 " .....	20	13
31 to 35 " .....	18	2
36 to 40 " .....	24	4
41 to 45 " .....	11	1
46 to 50 " .....	7	1
51 to 55 " .....	1	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	108	35

**STATISTICS IN REFERENCE TO PATIENTS DISCHARGED  
DURING 1916.**

Patients discharged during 1916 totalled 123, of which 11 were re-admitted, leaving 101 cases to be considered in this report.

Classification on Admittance.	Results			
	Quiescent	Improved	Unimproved	Died
Incipient ..... 13 or 13.4%	5 or 38.5%	7 or 53.8%	1 or 7.7%	.....
Mod. advanced 30 or 30.9%	14 or 46.6%	13 or 43.4%	3 or 10.0%	.....
Far advanced.... 54 or 55.7%	7 or 12.9%	17 or 31.5%	16 or 29.6%	14—26%
97 100.0%	26	37	20	14
Non-Tubercular 4				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101			

**TIME UNDER TREATMENT OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF PATIENTS**

**Incipient**

On Discharge classed as	Remained Under Treatment						Per Cent.
	Average in days	Less than 40 days	From 40 to 90 days	From 90 to 150 days	Over 150 days	Total	
Apparently Ar- rested or Qui- escent .....	190	....	....	3	2	5	38.5
Improved .....	116	....	2	4	1	7	53.8
Unimproved .....	47	....	1	....	....	1	7.7
Untreated .....	28	....	3	7	3	13	100.0
	....	4	3	7	3	17	100.0

**R E P O R T O F A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S S O C I E T Y**

**Moderately Advanced**

On Discharge classed as	Remained Under Treatment.						
	Average in days	Less than 40 days	From 40 to 90 days	From 90 to 150 days	Over 150 days	Total	Per Cent.
Quiescent -----	404	...	...	...	14	14	46.6
Improved -----	220	...	4	3	6	13	43.4
Unimproved -----	187	...	1	—	2	3	10.0
Untreated -----	23	4	5	3	22	30	100.0
	...	4	5	3	22	34	100.0

**Far Advanced**

On Discharge classed as	Remained Under Treatment						
	Average in days	Less than 40 days	From 40 to 90 days	From 90 to 150	Over 150 days	Total	Per Cent.
Quiescent -----	649	...	...	...	7	7	12.9
Improved -----	485	...	1	4	12	17	31.5
Unimproved -----	347	...	4	4	8	16	29.6
Died -----	332	...	3	11	—	14	26.0
*Untreated -----	21	3	8	19	27	54	100.0
	...	3	8	19	27	57	100.0

\* Untreated refers to patients in the Sanatorium less than one month.

**WEIGHT GAINED OR LOST**

61 patients made an average gain of 12 lbs. 12 oz.

6 patients made an average loss of 5 lbs.

16 patients' weight not recorded on discharge.

14 patients died.

97

Greatest individual gain was 32 lbs.

The results of Sputum examinations were:

	On Admission.	On Discharge.
Incipient—Tubercle Bacilli present .....	3	1
Incipient—Tubercle Bacilli absent .....	10	12
	13	13
Moderately Advanced—Tubercle Bacilli present .....	19	15
Moderately Advanced—Tubercle Bacilli absent.....	11	15
	30	30
Far Advanced—Tubercle Bacilli present .....	49	42
Far Advanced—Tubercle Bacilli absent .....	5	12
	54	54

# **R E P O R T   O F   A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S   S O C I E T Y**

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## **DEFINITIONS OF TERMS EMPLOYED**

### **On Admission.**

These definitions indicate the furthest extent of disease and the greatest severity of symptoms that a patient can present and still belong to the stage defined. All patients beyond the incipient stage fall under the moderately advanced stage unless the physical signs and symptoms exceed those of the moderately advanced stage, when they should be classified as far advanced.

#### **Incipient.**

Slight or no constitutional symptoms (including, particularly, gastric or intestinal disturbance or rapid loss of weight). Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours.

Expectoration usually small in amount or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent.

Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs or a small part of one lobe.

No tuberculosis complications.

#### **Moderately Advanced.**

No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

Localized consolidation moderate in extent with little or no evidence of cavity formation; or infiltration more extensive than under incipient. No serious complications.

#### **Far Advanced.**

Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Marked consolidation of an entire lobe.

Or disseminated areas of beginning cavity formation.

Or serious complications.

#### **Miliary Tuberculosis.**

#### **Arrested.** **On Discharge.**

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of six months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

#### **Apparently Arrested.**

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of three months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

#### **Quiescent.**

Absence of all constitutional symptoms, expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical signs stationary or retrogressive, the foregoing conditions to have existed for at least two months.

#### **Improved.**

Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent; physical signs improved or unchanged; cough and expectoration with bacilli usually present.

#### **Unimproved.**

All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

**ULTIMATE RESULTS.**

**Arrested.**

General health and working capacity retained for six months and over.  
No active symptoms. Bacilli may be present.

**Improved.**

All cases not in above classification but with inactive disease.

**TERMS USED IN DEFINITION OF "INCIPIENT."**

**1. Slight Constitutional Disturbance.**

Slight loss of appetite, of strength, of weight; lassitude; possibly slight acceleration of pulse or possibly slight elevation of temperature. The impairment of health may be so slight that the patient does not look or feel sick in the ordinary sense of the word.

**2. Slight Elevation of Temperature.**

Maximum temperature after rest for one hour, never goes 99.5 to 100 F. by mouth (or 100.5 per rectum).

**3. Slight Acceleration of Pulse**

Maximum pulse rate not over 90 after rest for one hour, sitting or lying, except when due to causes other than tuberculosis.

**4. Absence of Tubercle Bacilli.**

Each monthly examination (if the sputum be negative), to consist of a careful microscopic examination, with a mechanical stage, of two smears, devoting at least three minutes to each smear, made from selected particles (at least six from different parts) of the sputum on each of three successive days. The morning sputum should always be obtained, or, better, the minute bits that some arrested patients raise at very infrequent intervals. It is not yet deemed wise to insist on digestion and centrifugization, or on inoculation of guinea-pigs.

**5. Infiltration.**

Physical signs of slight prominence of the clavicle, lessened movement of chest, narrowing of apical resonance with lessened movement of base of lung, slight or no change in resonance, distant or loud and harsh breathing, with or without some change in the rhythm (i.e., prolonged expiration); vocal resonance possibly slightly increased; or fine or moderately coarse rales present or absent. If sputum contains tubercle bacilli, any of these.

**6. Apex.**

That portion of the lung situated above the clavicle and the third vertebral spine.

**7. A Small Part of One Lobe.**

An area of one or two intercostal spaces, or an area not exceeding 60 to 80 sq. cm. in extent, according to the size of the patient.

**TERMS USED IN DEFINITION OF "MODERATELY ADVANCED."**

**8. Marked Impairment of Function, Either Local or Constitutional.**

Local: Marked dyspnea on exertion, limiting seriously the patient's activity.

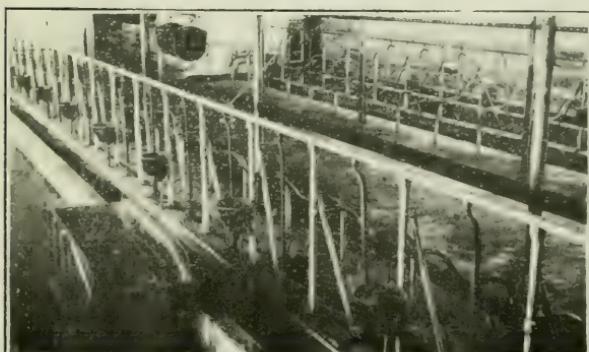
Constitutional: Marked weakness, anorexia, tachycardia.



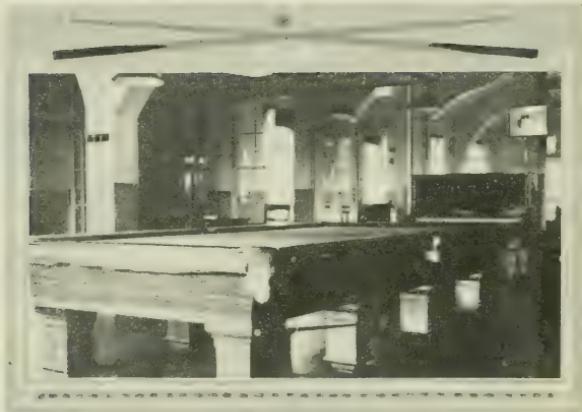
Tubercular Terrors Lost in Mirthful Pastime



Lake and Mountain Scenery of Incomparable Beauty



Modern Stable Equipment



The Billiard Room



Verandah of Sleeping Pavilion



The Members of Own Dairy Farm

**9. Moderately Extent of Localized Consolidation.**

An area of one-half lobe or less, but may involve both apices; marked dullness, bronchial or decidedly broncho-vesicular breathing; markedly increased vocal resonance; rales usually present. These signs are to be sharply limited as to area instead of gradually shading into normal physical signs.

**10. Evidences of Destruction of Tissue.**

Presence of tubercle bacilli or elastic fibres in the sputum or the presence of the physical signs of a cavity. There are no absolutely certain physical signs of cavity but a combination of any four of the following signs is to be taken as indicative of a cavity: (1) cracked pot note; (2) amphoric breathing; (3) intense whispering pectoriloquy; (4) a veiled puff or post-tussive suction; (5) bubbling or resonant rales. "Physical signs of softening" do not admit of any definition apart from that of cavity formation, and the terms should not be used.

**11. Disseminated Fibroid Deposits.**

More or less localized areas of fibrous tissue, producing on physical examination some change or dullness in the percussion note, more or less increase of vocal resonance, harsh, suppressed or broncho-vesicular breathing, rales sibilant or sonorous usually, but at times fine and moderately coarse.

**12. Serious Complications.**

These should be limited to tuberculous complications, such as meningitis, pharyngitis (except slight thickening in the posterior interarytenoid space, and superficial ulceration of a vocal cord), enteritis, peritonitis, nephritis, cystitis, orchitis, adenitis (unless very slight), etc.

**REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY**

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**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM**

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Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
------	------	------	------	-------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

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**Mean Temperature**

1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.7	60.9	67.2	64.0	53.0	42.3	37.4	22.1	
1909	.....	8.1	27.8	41.1	45.7	54.9	62.4	66.6	65.5	61.6	47.4	34.8	.....
1910	.....	24.1	22.4	45.1	51.0	59.6	59.8	68.3	63.5	57.8	48.2	38.0	.....
1911	.....	.....	39.2	45.3	55.0	63.5	69.7	65.8	56.0	47.7	26.4	27.0	.....
1912	.....	17.7	32.1	34.0	48.8	59.4	66.8	66.1	63.2	55.1	.....	38.9	32.5
1913	.....	23.7	25.0	41.9	63.3	65.5	75.2	80.6	80.5	71.2	54.1	45.3	37.3
1914	.....	23.5	19.0	37.0	51.0	62.0	68.0	69.5	70.0	60.0	50.0	37.0	25.0
1915	.....	23.5	38.5	43.5	56.5	61.5	63.5	68.5	71.0	59.0	52.0	35.5	25.5
1916	.....	4.5	15.5	41.5	51.5	46.5	65.0	.....	68.0	60.5	46.5	31.5	29.0

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**Highest Temperature**

1908	.....	.....	.....	78.0	90.8	99.3	95.4	83.0	70.0	70.0	51.0	.....	
1909	.....	50.0	57.0	68.0	70.0	83.0	92.0	93.0	90.0	91.0	67.0	57.0	.....
1910	.....	56.0	47.0	68.0	88.5	89.5	83.0	95.0	90.0	88.0	72.0	61.0	.....
1911	.....	.....	62.0	76.0	88.0	90.0	100.0	91.0	84.0	81.0	53.0	47.0	.....
1912	.....	48.0	49.0	68.0	68.0	88.0	101.0	90.0	85.0	82.0	70.0	55.0	47.0
1913	.....	45.0	46.0	58.0	76.0	83.0	89.0	99.0	96.0	80.0	71.0	57.0	48.0
1914	.....	50.0	52.0	62.0	76.0	88.0	94.0	100.0	95.0	82.0	70.0	58.0	45.0
1915	.....	43.0	53.0	63.0	78.0	84.0	85.0	91.0	91.0	80.0	72.0	55.0	50.0
1916	.....	34.0	51.0	68.0	73.0	80.0	91.0	.....	88.0	81.0	65.0	56.0	49.0

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**Lowest Temperature**

1908	.....	.....	.....	29.1	31.9	35.4	34.0	19.0	20.0	5.0	-5.0	.....	
1909	.....	-33.0	13.0	19.0	21.0	29.0	40.0	44.0	41.0	38.0	21.0	9.0	.....
1910	.....	-10.0	1.0	26.0	21.0	36.0	39.0	41.0	35.0	29.0	21.0	22.0	.....
1911	.....	.....	10.0	17.0	34.0	39.0	45.0	45.0	28.0	19.0	6.0	-12.0	.....
1912	.....	-15.0	9.0	10.0	27.0	39.0	40.0	46.0	40.0	34.0	28.0	24.0	12.0
1913	.....	-20.0	-24.0	11.0	20.0	41.0	42.0	41.0	46.0	36.0	23.0	20.0	15.0
1914	.....	-3.0	-16.0	12.0	26.0	36.0	42.0	39.0	45.0	38.0	31.0	16.0	5.0
1915	.....	4.0	24.0	24.0	35.0	39.0	42.0	46.0	51.0	38.0	22.0	16.0	1.0
1916	.....	-25.0	-20.0	15.0	30.0	33.0	40.0	.....	48.0	40.0	28.0	7.0	-11.0

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**Precipitation—Rain and Snow**

1908	.....	.....	.....	0.65	1.03	0.40	0.21	0.22	0.34	0.03	0.35	.....	
1909	.....	0.28	1.32	0.05	0.10	0.59	0.73	1.61	0.25	1.54	0.24	0.51	.....
1910	.....	0.16	0.40	0.28	0.03	0.54	1.30	0.13	1.28	0.10	0.15	0.31	.....
1911	.....	.....	0.16	0.05	1.27	0.14	0.42	1.67	1.26	0.02	1.91	0.86	.....
1912	.....	0.75	0.36	T	1.22	0.07	0.70	2.36	2.31	0.68	0.18	0.14	0.25
1913	.....	0.70	0.10	0.20	0.71	1.47	0.79	0.77	0.07	0.85	0.40	.....	.....
1914	.....	0.82	0.22	0.20	0.14	1.29	0.45	0.75	0.05	1.02	0.49	0.61	0.01
1915	.....	0.21	0.10	0.49	0.15	1.54	1.77	2.64	0.54	0.67	0.23	0.34	0.15
1916	.....	0.11	0.17	0.69	0.86	2.17	.....	0.25	0.33	0.83	0.17	0.67	.....

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Snow came—1908, 1.50; 1909, 21.10; 1910, 7.75; 1911, 23.23; 1913, 24.32; 1914, 35.1; 1915, 14.8; 1916, 21.50.

**Bright Sunshine, Hours and Minutes.**

1908	.....	.....	.....	189.36	198.18	257.42	290.48	277.00	199.36	150.30	76.18	.....	
1909	.....	88.48	86.48	187.54	238.48	254.42	251.30	307.42	285.30	208.14	122.36	89.00	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341.36	250.30	198.05	91.36	43.18	.....
1911	.....	.....	184.54	247.06	224.18	308.16	341.24	.....	175.06	211.48	78.12	46.42	.....
1912	.....	64.30	84.24	251.00	156.18	252.48	222.48	184.42	173.00	128.54	64.51	43.4	.....
1913	.....	85.10	146.00	161.12	230.00	182.18	203.55	308.60	256.52	220.38	130.52	92.30	50.24
1914	.....	43.00	62.36	164.20	221.30	277.34	242.00	297.32	308.18	136.48	157.38	61.36	46.36
1915	.....	71.36	82.88	172.08	246.78	197.94	242.56	271.40	306.14	177.74	131.24	97.24	60.82
1916	.....	94.12	86.35	135.84	212.87	106.82	258.28	.....	297.52	234.41	185.56	88.12	48.68

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## RANCH MANAGER'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors,  
B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Society..

Gentlemen:—

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Alexandra Ranch for the year ending December 31st, 1916, together with the Financial Statement.

This has been a year in which a great many changes in conditions have taken place which have effected the business of the Ranch. The extremely cold winter, last year, was very trying on the range cattle, and all of them went out on the range in poor condition. This was followed by a cold damp spring which made the pasture very backward. Nearly all the open range land on which our cattle had grazed in past years had been fenced off during the summer, and we were compelled to drive our cattle back into the timber limits for pasture. I really believe the advantages obtained from range pasture have decreased 50 per cent. during the last three years. The timber grass, although abundant, does not seem to have nearly as high a food value as the open range, and consequently our cattle came down to their winter quarters very thin as compared with other years. This winter has set in early. In view of these facts it was necessary to lay in a greater supply of food than usual, and I accordingly bought 135 tons of hay for \$1,409 early in the season to avoid high prices. Our range cattle are coming through the winter very well so far. Range cattle are our greatest profit producer, and will be for a number of years to come, and I think it would be advisable to secure some more range land if an opportunity to do so presents itself.

The dairy cattle have produced a good supply of milk during the year, but the cost of production was greatly in excess of other years. This was chiefly due to two things, the increased cost of food and labor. The price of mill feed was more than 50 per cent. higher than last year. The labor was not only much higher in price but much poorer in quality than other years. The pedigreed cattle have been milking well, but their increase has not been very valuable, as they were nearly all bulls.

The horses have done very well this year, six nice colts being born on the Ranch, making a total of 26 head. I have been trying to increase the number of horses as fast as possible, as I feel that there will be a good demand for them on the prairies after the war. We are very short of barn room for horses, and I would recommend the building of a horse barn. Their present quarters could be used to good advantage for the young dairy stock.

We have 52 head of sheep, counting last year's lambs. The mature sheep averaged over 13 lbs. of wool to the fleece. We had a good crop of lambs, but lost a number of them by coyotes, which are exceptionally plentiful this year. The cost of keeping the sheep has greatly increased, as formerly we could keep them on the roadway, but since the C. N. R. ran through the property we are compelled to keep them in enclosures.

## R E P O R T   O F   A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S   S O C I E T Y

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The hogs have been a good source of revenue this year. We have also added a number of pedigreed pigs to our herd. Some of these we have sold at prices three times as great as those obtained for the ordinary grade pig. We have not seen our way clear so far to provide any better accommodation for them, but hope to do so during the present summer.

A great deal of time and labor has been expended on the land; 25 acres more has been seeded to alfalfa, while 35 acres more has been plowed up and is being prepared for resowing to grass. About six acres of raw land has been reclaimed and placed under cultivation.

All the farm buildings received a much needed coat of paint, which has greatly improved their appearance. A large shed 16 by 100 was built in the lower meadow for the protection of the range cattle during the winter. The chief expense of this building was the labor, as only about 1,500 feet of new lumber was used in its construction. The cess pool in connection with the Manager's residence was too close to the house, and became troublesome, so a new one had to be dug at a greater distance.

The apple crop was an average yield, notwithstanding the fact that a great many trees were winter killed last year.

Sufficient ice was put up last year for the use of the Sanitorium.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. Hall C. Chiene for the very fine typewriter which he has donated to the Ranch. Also I wish to thank Dr. Vrooman and Miss Thomas and staff for their hearty co-operation and assistance to me in my work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. STRACHAN,  
Ranch Manager.

Tranquille, B. C., January 1st, 1917.

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## VANCOUVER ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS

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### REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1916-1917.

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Under existing conditions I consider the work of our Association for the past year very creditable.

We have held regular monthly meetings with a fair attendance. Our entertainments this year have been much curtailed, and the financial results not very satisfactory. Our Rummage Sale, however, was a great success.

## R E P O R T O F A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S S O C I E T Y

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It is with great pleasure I thank the Executive and those members who have shown keen interest in the work for the very hearty support they have given me during my four years of office. The work has always been made a pleasure, and in the coming year I shall do my best to merit the confidence placed in me.

Ways and means are becoming more and more difficult, owing to the ever-increasing war demands made upon our members and on the public; therefore it is well-nigh impossible for an organization almost entirely dependent on public support to handle the Tuberculosis problem in an efficient manner.

Tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and its regulation in a city of this size should be absolutely within the domain of the City Health Department. There are so many factors in the ultimate eradication of this scourge which we, as a private organization, cannot attempt to cope with: for instance, the hygiene of the streets, the freeing the air of smoke and dust, air spaces, parks and playgrounds, etc., the health of the school children and their education along lines relating to the disease. These things must be directly under the Municipal Health Department.

Tuberculosis has been responsible for so many deaths this year, 1.57 per 1,000 population as compared with 1.1 per 1,000 population in 1913, that I feel the time has come for us to earnestly and fearlessly do all in our power to have the control of this problem taken over by our City Health Department. I feel this particularly at this time, when we are all hoping for and looking forward to an early termination of the war, when our men will return with very different and enlightened ideas of sanitation, they will have seen such wonderful things accomplished that they will feel strongly on this subject; therefore, let us do our bit to help our city to have an efficient Department working toward the eradication of this disease when these men do return.

Our free clinic has been very greatly hampered from lack of funds, but its usefulness has been amply demonstrated. We have between 35 and 40 persons under supervision. I have before me a list of 11 clinic cases with the disease cured or arrested, 7 of whom are working. This does not include the many predisposed or suspected cases where the preventative work has meant so much. This in itself must show you conclusively the economic value of the work.

I do not know what we should do without Miss Hill, she has been so splendid. When one realizes the difficulties we must overcome, the conditions we must cope with and the sadness and discouragements we must meet, it is a satisfaction to feel that we have a nurse of such calibre that she is able to meet all and to accomplish what she has.

The Rotary Club has been a tower of strength to us this year, as the report of their splendid help will show. I feel sure that you will extend to them our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for their co-operation.

In doing our Tuberculosis work we have not neglected our war work. Our ten collectors have done their work for the Patriotic Fund with splendid spirit, and we co-operated with other organizations and helped in many ways.

## REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

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Our Financial Report is quite wonderful, I think. We have practised rigid economy, keeping our expenses down to \$1,903 as compared with \$1,999 last year.

Our Annual Report of cases is as follows:—

Cases reported during year.....	225
Pulmonary .....	169
Other forms .....	56
Deaths .....	154
Pulmonary .....	105
Other forms .....	49
Admitted to Vancouver General Hospital .....	117
Admitted to Sanatorium .....	20
Admitted to Sanatorium maintained by City .....	14
Clinic Attendance .....	113
Total cases in City to date .....	89
Number of Visits .....	747
"    " Calls .....	354
"    " Quarts of Milk distributed .....	2,139
"    " dozens of Eggs .....	14
"    " lbs. of Meat .....	84

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE HARRISON,  
President.

Vancouver, B. C.

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## VICTORIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Madame President and Ladies:—

I beg to present the report of the Victoria Anti-Tuberculosis Society for the year ending January 18th, 1917.

The year has been marked by several encouragements, and also several discouragements.

The latter consisted mainly in the apathy, and even opposition, of the city towards progress in fighting the disease, and also in the terrible ignorance of the majority in treating. Unscreened doors, uncovered milk, ill-ventilated rooms, non-reporting to medical officers of suspected tuberculosis: these are a few of the many things to fight against.

For encouragement we have three children at least saved to the city, who are well on their way to becoming sound and useful citizens. We have, too, at last, our city nurse, who in devoting herself entirely to this work will have

## **REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY**

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time not only to visit but to educate the people with whom she comes in contact. We cannot be too grateful to the Victorian Order of Nurses, who gave us so much of their time and interest before the installation of the civic nurse.

During the year there were 132 visits paid, an average of 6 patients a month being visited weekly. We supplied eggs, milk, medicine and outdoor sleeping facilities when possible. Instructive literature has also been provided. But the most crying need is education. Would it be possible for all societies to contribute a small amount and buy an advertising space in the street cars, and have some pithy health suggestion printed on it, such as, "Not one cup for all the children, but one cup for each child," and so on. Also could the nurse give a talk to the children in the schools on the treatment and prevention of colds, the forerunner of tuberculosis, when neglected. As to our patients, we have 7 out-patients under our care at present—4 children and 3 adults. The children are our greatest encouragement, but so often the circumstances of the home are so much against advance in health that it takes a long time to make any progress. If the citizens of Victoria will only realize that tuberculosis is not an invention of our Society's, but a real menace to their health—and a preventable and curable disease at that—but which is as much of an epidemic as any other that ever made them panic-stricken, but because so much less noticeable—ignored; they would all soon begin, in the fashion of the good old fairy tale—

To wrap the bread,  
To test the milk,  
To cover the food,  
To air the rooms,  
To burn the waste,  
To keep out the flies,  
And save the lives

That are in the town which they built!

**ELINOR M. HANINGTON,**  
**Honorary Secretary.**

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## **B. C. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY**

### **BRANCH No. 3**

New Westminster, B. C.

The work of this Society has been carried on steadily and quietly during the past year. Seven (7) meetings were called, six (6) of which were held in the City Hall and one (1) in the Y.M.C.A. Building.

During the summer months the meetings were discontinued, and the President, Madame Gauvreau, and her Executive were given authority to deal with the work during that time.

## R E P O R T   O F   A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S   S O C I E T Y

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After consideration it was felt that more interest should be taken in the work, and the Churches were asked for their assistance. Five Churches responded, and each sent two delegates from their Ladies' Societies, and this Society has been glad to have their help, co-operation and attendance at its meetings.

The opening of the ward in the Royal Columbian Hospital for tubercular patients, in accordance with the request of this Society, has proved very beneficial and a boon to the patients and their families.

The accommodation at Tranquille is overtaxed, and patients have often to wait months before they can be admitted. During the period of waiting no progress was made in combating the disease, which, more often than not, made headway owing to the lack of proper treatment, and was a menace to the respective families of the patients.

The use of the ward at the local Hospital with facilities for properly isolating patients is a step forward in the work of the Society in its efforts to prevent the spread of the disease and secure proper treatment until admitted to Tranquille Sanatorium. In one case treated, the disease was declared quiescent before leaving the Hospital for the Sanatorium. Eight cases have been treated in this ward; five of these were transferred at different times to Tranquille, and this Society provided the patients with clothes and transportation where such was necessary. There are two patients at the ward in the Hospital at present. The Society has provided fresh eggs, hospital clothes and magazines to all the patients treated locally.

Small monthly donations have been made to two of our patients at Tranquille for personal expenses.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Magazine Committee—Mrs. Lesby and Mrs. Elson—who have supervised the shipping of magazines regularly to the Sanatorium, and also to the Dominion Express Co. for franking the same.

The Society, as usual, sent Christmas Boxes to the local patients at the Sanatorium, and wishes to thank the friends whose donations made this possible, and also the Kewpies, the Returned Soldiers Committee and two Chapters of the I. O. D. E. for their generous contributions for the purpose of providing the Returned Soldiers (of whom there were 36 in Tranquille) with individual Christmas Boxes.

Mayor Gray has visited the Sanatorium three times during the year and reported the condition of local patients to the Society.

One patient who was incapacitated through Grippe has been supplied with milk, eggs and drugs until able to resume his work.

## **R E P O R T   O F   A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S   S O C I E T Y**

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The Society has adopted Baby Violet, whose father died of Tuberculosis, and whose mother is receiving treatment in the Sanatorium. She has been in the care of the Society since she was five months old, and the President of this Branch has been named her legal guardian.

In March, 1916, the Annual Provincial Meeting was held in the City Hall, and the attendance was very gratifying. The various addresses were listened to with great interest, and convinced all of the crying need for greater financial assistance in the work of saving human lives.

The Society has to face greater problems this year, as many brave soldiers are returning and will return stricken with this dread disease, and no effort must be spared in endeavoring to win back their health. The work of the Society cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the people, and that it should not be hampered for lack of funds. We appeal to all those interested in this work for their help and co-operation in furthering the aims of this Society and in attendance at its meetings.

In conclusion, we would like to express our thanks to the managers of the Columbian and the News-Advertiser for their kindness in supplying our ward at the hospital with daily copies of their respective papers, and courtesy in giving our cause publicity through their columns.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET H. A. GRAY,

Secretary.

J. M. GAUVREAU,

President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRANCH 10—  
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Ladies:

Before outlining the work of the Kamloops Branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society for the past year, I wish to extend thanks to all who have helped so faithfully to bear the burden for another year. I know you all, like myself, enjoy what little we can do to help those who are suffering from this dread disease. It is an enemy we must fight for humanity's sake, and now when so many of our brave heroes are returning we feel that in fighting this disease we are doing something for the Empire in trying to control the spread of tuberculosis.

We may say we have had a successful year considering the time and attention that has been given to patriotic work, and we do sincerely thank the public for their sympathy when called upon for support.

Our little band of workers have had our sorrow in the death of Mrs. J. L. Gordon, one of our faithful workers, and as time goes on we shall miss her sadly.

At the invitation of Dr. Vrooman and Miss Thomas, the Matron, a number of us motored down to Tranquille on the 7th of July and spent a very pleasant afternoon there, Mr. Clements, Mr. Herod, Mr. Gillespie and the Sanatorium kindly putting their motors at our disposal.

I trust we will still go on doing what we can toward the successful fulfilment of the Society's objects.

I thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSIE A. WOOD.

Kamloops, B. C., 18th March, 1917.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

Kamloops, B. C.,

February 13th, 1917.

Madam President and Ladies:

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Financial Statement of the Anti-Tuberculosis Ladies' Auxiliary, Branch 10, from February 8th, 1916, to date.

<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
Cash on hand.....	\$ 52.80
Membership fees .....	25.00
Donation .....	7.00
"Culture" sale .....	1.50
Tag Day .....	153.75
Bank Interest .....	1.15
	_____
	\$241.20
	_____
	\$241.20

Audited and found correct this 27th day of February, 1917.

S. C. BURTON,  
Auditor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELLEN ISABEL COSTLEY,  
Treasurer (pro. tem.).

SUSIE A. WOOD.  
President.

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**OFFICERS, 1916.**

President .....	Mrs. Wentworth F. Wood
Vice-President.....	Mrs. C. J. Bunbury
Secretary.....	Mrs. Thos. D. Costley
Treasurer.....	Miss Biggs

**Executive Board**

Mrs. Thos. Bulman, Mrs. S. C. Burton, Mrs. J. L. Gordon, Miss Davies.

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1916.**

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

## ASSETS.

## LIABILITIES.

<b>Real Estate, Buildings and Improvements:</b>	
Alexandra Ranch .....	\$ 34,494.00
Hastings Townsite Lot .....	600.00
Sanatorium Buildings .....	111,423.49
Farm Buildings .....	9,472.28
	— \$155,999.77

## Plant and Equipment:

Sanatorium	.....	\$ 22,823.79
Farm	.....	2,225.17
		<u>_____</u>
		25,048.96

## Furniture and Fixtures—Sanatorium

Livestock .....	\$ 21,295.45
Supplies .....	4,413.60

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Sundry Debits:

Provincial Government .....	\$ 5,480.35
Military Hospitals Commission .....	2,150.85
Cities and Municipalities .....	2,073.75
	<u>9,704.95</u>

### Sundry Creditors:

Building Fund Account.....	\$ 8,756.84
Operating Accounts .....	11,820.70
	_____
	20,577.54

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

## BALANCE SHEET (Continued)

<b>Cash in Bank and on Hand:</b>			
Building Fund Account.....	\$ 2,849.81		
Social Savings Account.....	20,075.00		
Sanatorium Operating Acct..	7,844.64		
Farm Operating Account.....	46.17		
	-----		
<b>Insurance Unexpired .....</b>			
<b>Deficit:</b>			
Bal. at December 31, 1915.....\$ 51,653.12			
<b>Deduct</b>			
Surplus for year 1916 as per General Profit and Loss Account .....	321.22		
	-----		
		\$ 51,331.90	
		-----	
			\$313,617.09
			-----

We have examined the books and accounts of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society for the year ending December 31, 1916, and certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true financial position of the Society as at December 31, 1916, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books. The livestock on hand at the farm has been taken and valued by the Ranch Manager. We have not had produced to us the documents of title in the name of the Society for real estate held.

(Sgd.) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.  
Chartered Accountants.

Auguste, B., June 6, 1917.

R E P O R T   O F   A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S   S O C I E T Y

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GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the Year Ended December 31, 1916

Farm Operating Account:

Profit for year 1916 ..... \$ 1,319.65

Deduct:

Sanatorium Operating Account:

Expenditure in excess of Income for year 1916 ..... 998.43

Balance, being Surplus for 1916, carried to Balance Sheet ..... \$ 321.22

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SANATORIUM OPERATING ACCOUNT

for the year ended December 31, 1916

Income:

Provincial Government per capita allowance ..... \$29,906.61

Patients' Fees ..... 8,261.20

Fees from Municipalities and Councils for patients under treatment ..... 16,813.13

Military Hospitals Commission per capita allowance ..... 6,659.25

Donations and Subscriptions ..... 2,838.50

Donations from Branch Societies ..... 62.50

Interest on Savings Account ..... 75.00

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Total Income ..... \$64,616.19

Deduct Expenditure:

Head Office Expenses—

Salary ..... \$1,280.00

General Expense and Rent ..... 308.65

..... \$ 1,588.65

Sanatorium Operation:

Salaries:

Medical Staff ..... \$4,200.00

Clerical Staff ..... 1,010.00

Nursing Staff ..... 3,987.15

..... \$ 9,197.15

R E P O R T O F A N T I - T U B E R C U L O S I S S O C I E T Y

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General Wages .....	5,586.10
Commissariat and Stores .....	21,871.81
Dispensary .....	862.12
Stationery .....	492.84
General Expenses .....	2,614.97
Sundry Medical Supplies, etc. ....	1,926.18
Equipment for Nurses .....	31.86
	<hr/>
	\$42,583.03
<b>Less:</b> Receipts from Transient Board.....	1,404.17
	<hr/>
	41,178.86
Bus Operation and Cartage (including Depre- ciation on Motor at 33 1-3 % per annum .....	1,069.33
Exchange .....	50.09
Insurance .....	1,220.00
Garden and Grounds:	
Wages and General Expenses .....	439.27
Repairs and Renewals	
Buildings .....	\$ 1,432.88
Plant and Equipment .....	510.26
Furniture and Furnishings .....	958.59
	<hr/>
	2,901.73
Laundry Operation .....	1,732.20
Light, Heat and Power:	
Wages .....	\$ 1,776.15
Fuel .....	5,941.90
General Expense .....	459.56
	<hr/>
	8,177.61
	<hr/>
	\$58,357.74
Income in Excess of Expenditure before charging Depreciation.....	\$ 6,258.45
<b>Deduct Depreciation:</b>	
On Buildings, etc., at 5% per annum .....	\$ 5,040.81
On Plant and Equipment at 5% per annum .....	946.76
On Furniture and Fixtures at 7 1/2% per annum .....	733.49
On X Ray Equipment at 20% per annum .....	335.82
On Engine replaced .....	200.00
	<hr/>
	7,256.88
Expenditure in Excess of Income on Sanitorium Operating for year carried to General Profit and Loss Account.....	\$ 998.43
	<hr/>

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

FARM OPERATING ACCOUNT  
for the Year Ended December 31, 1916.

Livestock Account:

Sales of Livestock .....	\$ 5,257.46
Hides and Wool Sales .....	295.65
Beef, Pork, etc., Sales, including \$2,047.64 to Sanato-	
rium .....	2,446.04
	\$29,294.60

Deduct

Purchases of Livestock .....	\$ 1,144.58
Purchases of Hides and Wool .....	2.25
Inventory January 1, 1916 .....	20,627.29
	21,774.12
Balance Gross Profit on Sales and Increase in Inventory at December 31, 1916 .....	\$ 7,520.48

Add:

Produce Sales to Sanatorium .....	\$ 5,459.06
Team Work for Sanatorium .....	1,060.75
Fruit Sales .....	500.65
Draying .....	43.50
Sundry Sales .....	28.65
Prize Money from Exhibitions, less Expenses.....	75.50
Interest received from Canadian Northern Pacific Ry.	94.36
	7,262.47

Total Sales, etc., including Gross Profit on Livestock Sales  
and increase in Livestock Inventory at December 31,  
1916 .....

\$14,782.95

Deduct Purchases and Expenses:

Provisions from Sanatorium .....	\$ 1,045.36
Less Sales, etc. ....	105.45
	\$ 939.91
Feed .....	3,426.65
Seed .....	212.76
Fruit Boxes .....	92.79
Hardware .....	217.40
Wages .....	3,697.78
Manager's Salary .....	1,500.00
Blacksmith and Repairs .....	221.32
Travelling Expenses .....	30.50
Fuel .....	45.44
Veterinary Fees and Medicine .....	58.40
Lease Rent of Range .....	99.08
Advertising .....	47.75
Paint .....	84.93

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

Coal Oil and Gasoline .....	64.36
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	196.62
Insurance .....	152.00
	11,087.69

Profit before charging Interest, Depreciation and Legal Expenses... —\$ 3,695.26

Deduct

Interest on Mortgage, etc ..... \$ 1,446.97

Depreciation—

On Buildings and Improvements at 5% per annum .....

\$ 498.54

On Equipment at 7½% per annum..... 180.40

.....

678.94

Legal Expenses re Land sold Canadian Northern Pacific

Railway and Fortune Mortgage .....

249.70

.....

2,375.61

Net Profit on Farm operating for year carried to General Profit and

Loss Account ..... \$ 1,319.65

BUILDING FUND CASH ACCOUNT

For Year Ended December 31, 1916

To Balance in Bank January 1, 1916 ..... \$ 2,766.21

Receipts:

Donations ..... \$ 9,200.00

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway for Land Sold.... 6,305.00

From Sale of Material from Old Buildings dismantled 83.00

.....

\$15,588.00

Bank Interest .....

83.60

.....

15,671.60

Refund from Maintenance Account:

Payments as per contra .....

24,651.16

.....

\$43,088.97

By Disbursements

On Outstanding Liabilities at December 31, 1915 ..... \$ 1,425.91

Executors William Fortune Loan ..... 6,400.00

On Capital Expenditure in 1916 ..... 16,825.25

.....

\$24,651.16

Advances to Maintenance Account:

Receipts as per contra .....

15,588.00

Balance in Bank December 31, 1916 .....

2,849.81

.....

\$43,088.97

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

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STATISTICS WITH REFERENCE TO MAINTENANCE FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1916

Total number of days' treatment given in year 1916.....	35,521 days
Cost of operation and maintenance .....	\$58,127.74
Depreciation written off on Buildings, Plant and Furniture.....	7,486.88

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Net cost of maintenance .....	\$65,614.62
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Average cost per patient per day—

Sanatorium operation .....	.1161
'Bus operation .....	.023
Insurance .....	.044
Garden and Grounds .....	.012
Maintenance and Renewals .....	.081
Laundry .....	.048
Power House .....	.232
Head Office .....	.044

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Expenditure per patient per day.....	\$1,635
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Depreciation .....	.211
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Total cost per patient per day .....	\$1,846
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Receipts during 1916—

From Patients' Fees .....	\$ 8,261.20
From Municipalities and Cities .....	16,813.13
From Government Grants .....	29,383.48
From Donations and Subscriptions .....	2,813.50
From Military Hospitals Commission .....	6,659.25
From Other Sources .....	162.50

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	\$64,616.19
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Average Receipts per patient per day—

From Patients' Fees .....	.232
From Municipalities and Cities .....	.473
From Government Grants .....	.842
Donations and Subscriptions .....	.079
Military Hospitals Commission .....	.187
Other Sources .....	.005

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	\$1,818
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Of the 261 patients treated during the year 1916, the monthly average was 109, and of these 22 were patients paying from \$5.00 to \$15.00 a week towards their own support, 40 were paid for by Municipalities and Cities, 15 were paid for by the Dominion Government through the Military Hospitals Commission, and 32 were free patients.

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

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DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1916.

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Grand Lodge of Free Masons of B. C.	\$ 500.00
Mr. J. C. Shaw, Vancouver	10.00
Price, Waterhouse & Co., Vancouver	75.00
Mr. W. J. Bowser, Victoria	200.00
Mr. P. Burns, Calgary	2,000.00
Sir Clive Phillips Wooley, Victoria	25.00
F. R. Malcom, Rossland (Extras for Patients)	3.50
Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Kamloops (Extras for Patients)	5.00
Mrs. Smith, Vancouver (Extras for Patients)	2.00
Mr. Jas. Kinghorn, Sorrento (Extras for Patients)	10.00
Anonymous (Extras for Patients)	10.00
Mr. S. B. Barron, Vancouver (Extras for Patients)	5.00
Mrs. Hedges, Vancouver (Library Fund)	12.25
Mr. C. T. Cooney, Tranquille, goods value	15.00
Mr. J. F. Smith, Kamloops	Magazines
Anti-Tuberculosis Society, N. Westminster	Magazines and Christmas Hampers
Mrs. Thomas Bulman, Kamloops	Kamloops
Mrs. Bulgin, Kamloops	Clothing
Red Cross Guild, Kamloops	Dressing Gowns and Grape Juice
Mrs. L. E. Davidson, Sorrento	Magazines
Mrs. Lusby, New Westminster	Magazines
Mr. A. Galloway, Kamloops	Case Toilet Soap, Candy and Cigars
Kamloops Anti-Tuberculosis Society	Clothing
Miss Hutchinson, Kamloops	Magazines
Mrs. W. F. Wood, Kamloops	Clothing and Magazines
Mrs. Archie Hopgood, Kamloops	Magazines
Mr. C. H. Dawson, Victoria	3 Folding Card Tables and Cards
Mr. Edward Mahon, Vancouver	30 Ornamental Trees and Shrubs
Mr. Marsh, Kamloops	Magazines
Mrs. Anderson, Cumberland	Clothing
Mrs. Munn, Kamloops	Books
Rev. W. Peck, Kamloops	Magazines for Sunday School
Mr. Thomas Abriel, Nakusp	Magazines
Salvation Army, Kamloops	Christmas Number War Cry
Daughter of the Empire, Kamloops	Fruit, Candies, etc.
Red Cross Society, Kamloops	Woollen Comforts
Daughter of the Empire, Vancouver	Individual Gifts
Mr. Davis, H. B. C., Kamloops	Library Books
Mr. Braidwood, H. B. C., Vancouver	Library Books

REPORT OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

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Sir William Holdsworth, Scotland .....	Library Books
Miss Drummond, Scotland .....	Library Books
Rebekah Lodge, Kamloops .....	Women's Clothing
Mr. N. S. Dalgleish, Kamloops .....	Cutlery
Hudson Bay Company, Kamloops .....	Fruit
Johnston & Co., Ltd., Kamloops .....	Turkey and Fruit
Mr. Fisher, Kamloops.....	Fruit
Wilson Grocery Co., Kamloops .....	Fruit, etc.
Mr. Hodges, Vancouver .....	Games, Fruit, etc.
Mrs. H. O. Chaterton, Vancouver .....	Fur Caps
Soldiers' Welcome Club, Vancouver .....	Individual Gifts, Victrola and Records
Red Cross Auxiliary No. 2, Vancouver .....	Individual Gifts
Women's Canadian Club, Victoria .....	Tobacco, etc.
Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Vancouver.....	Individual Gifts, Fruit, etc.
Mr. W. J. Bowser, Victoria.....	Oysters





